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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Not Judge Parker's Worst Offence. Secretary TAFT's exposure of the character of Mr. PARKER'S Philippine arith-

metic is an incident midway between the humorous and the pathetic. In his speech of acceptance Mr. PARKER said: Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the

will ever come back to us." At Indianapolis day before yesterday the man who knows what he is talking about corrected the figures of the man

who does not know, in this fashion: Judge PARKER'S statement. \$670,000,000 .. 189,000,000

Secretary TAFT's statement Balance to exaggeration ..

. \$481,000,000 Grotesque yet painful as is this exhibit, exaggeration is not the most serious charge that must be brought against the Democratic candidate with reference make a market by creating a demand. to his treatment of the Philippine question as a political issue in the present

campaign. A heavier responsibility rests upon Judge PARKER. The news from Manila about the revival of agitation by the old insurrectionist Filipinos of the class represented by SANDIKO, the lieutenant of AGUINALDO, shows only too clearly the effect of the reports of Judge PARKER'S attitude and utterances upon the minds of the radicals and revolutionaries in the islands. Once before, when BRYAN stood where PARKER stands now, the consequences, of such encouragement to false hopes were reckoned in millions of expenditure and hundreds of American

As a patriot, Judge PARKER should seek advice from LUKE E. WRIGHT, the Demoeratic Governor of the Philippines, and not from CARL SCHURZ.

Was That His Way?

The Buffalo News pumps itself asthmatic and furnishes a fine stream of admiration for the Hon. FRANK WAY-LAND HIGGINS'S Olean speech, an addition to "the wonderful list of great speeches of Republican leaders." In this "great" speech Mr. Higgins "notes the intimate connection between national policies and the business of the State.

What the voters of New York note and mean to stop is the intimate connection between the State Government and the Government and their friends. They nounced that the present Unionist Gov-

Mr. Higgins, says his Buffalo panebe done about matters pertaining to New York alone, but how to do it in order be abandoned, but it is likely to be reto get the best results from the State vived when the significance of the con-Government."

As a member of the Canal Board, Mr. Higgins voted for an excavation into the State treasury. He consented to a palpable and shameless steal. Was that his notion of what ought to be done about matters pertaining to New York? Was that his way of getting the best results for the State Government?

A Market for Porto Rican Coffee.

It is difficult to treat candidly the serious condition of the chief industry of Porto Rico without seeming to underestimate the unhappy situation of those dependent on the coffee industry for their maintenance and without seeming to reflect unkindly on the people of the island. Both of these errors we desire to avoid.

In commenting on various articles published in the Boletin Mercantil de Puerto Rico we have sought to show at least a kindly and sympathetic interest in the welfare of a people for whom the United States has, by its own act, made itself largely responsible. But if the spirit manifested in some of the recent issues of that periodical is typical of the general insular sentiment, there is likely to be to some extent a withdrawal of sympathy with the desires and inter-American sympathy and interest. We ean only hope that the Boletin is not

representative.
The unhappy case of many, perhaps of the majority, of the Porto Ricans is recognized here. We have given consideration to suggested plans of relief. But the Boletin, which has made itself, or has been made, a leading organ in the coffee campaign, is getting on the wrong track and is in danger of ditching the efforts of those whom it purports to represent. Nothing can be gained by such intemperate comment as this: "Do we not owe our ruin, our miserable and anguished condition, to the United States?" Admitting, as it unfortunately seems necessary to do, the poverty and misery of many of its people, the island is not yet ruined, and there are still means of escape from further disaster.

Nor will the Boletin advance its cause by such statements as the following: "It for the Principality. is the duty of the American people to buy our coffee in-preference to that of her countries." It may be our duty to domestic beets, but we import more than half of our supply from foreign sources. It may be our duty to wear no silks or woollens except those made on American

duty, as our import list clearly shows.

to criminal violence." And it asks the United States to pay this debt, to grant a protection which is not accorded to those who have been under the American flag much longer than the Porto Ricans, by imposing an exorbitant tax on the coffee of millions of American wageearners. Such propositions need no comment, and such expression of them makes no appeal to American sympathy.

We now beg leave to suggest a scheme for Porto Rican enterprise which we believe to be still within the means of, even the impoverished planters. The Americans are a business people, and one way to get business is to make it. The demand for the brands of coffee consumed in this country by the thousands of tons was created by business push and activity, by display, by advertising, by placing those brands before the American people and almost forcing them down the American throat. The same can be done with the Porto Rican product. If individual interest is financially unable to adopt such a course, there would be justification, in the interfrom the insular treasury to establish advertising stations in a dozen American | the British Ministry it is but a step to \$20 000,000 expended in the purchase of the islands cities where cups of coffee could be given and the \$650,000,000 said to have been since disbursed and larger packages sold to those who wanted to buy. This is no new method in this country, and it has been success-

ful in many instances. Let Porto Ricans, or Porto Rico, open attractive coffee rooms in or near those centres where shopping housekeepers swarm in thousands every day, place therein courteous attendants, and serve sample cups of coffee free or for a penny a cup. If there is a great future for their coffee, as we believe there is, they can

But, they may say, it would cost \$100,000. Suppose it does. A business of \$10,000,000 a year is at stake, and \$100,000 may make it. We submit the suggestion for Porto Rican consideration.

Jadam Bede's Mistake.

The birch bark statesman and humor ist, JADAM BEDE of Minnesota, according to the Washington Post, has declared that "the Republicans have lost New York." Mr. BEDE is in error. Possibly he is not accurately informed as to the situation here.

Instead of defeat, the Republicans of New York are approaching one of the most memorable victories their party has known in its half century of existence. By defeating the Democratic candidates for electors of President and Vice-President, the Republican party will begin its victory. By aiding to defeat the Grocery and to put an end to Odeflism in the State Government, the Republicans of New York will complete that victory. They will not lose New York; they will save New York by over-

throwing the Grocery. JADAM BEDE may expect to hear on the night of Nov. 8 the news of one of the greatest triumphs New York Republicanism has ever won.

An Installment of Home Rule for Wales.

Mr. WYNDHAM, Chief Secretary to the private business of members of that Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has anwant the public business carried on for ernment will not sanction the approach the public interest and not made an to Home Rule advocated by the Irish Reform Association which has been organized by the Earl of DUNRAVEN and gyrist, "not only knows what ought to other Irish landlords. We infer that the Dunraven project will for the present cession lately made to Wales by the Balfour Parliament comes to be thoroughly appreciated.

Thanks to the sagacious and vigorous leadership of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, M. P., the Welsh members of the House of Commons succeeded in securing the assent of the Unionist Government to a limited application of the principles of self-government and decentralization, the very principles which Mr. WYNDHAM. when rejecting the Dunraven proposals for Ireland, declared that the Ministry to which he belongs would never recognize. What Mr. LLOYD GEORGE obtained was the creation of a Welsh National Council to be elected on a population basis by the County Councils. For the present the powers of the Council are confined to administering acts of Parliament, including the recent educational act, to which Welshmen, most of whom are Dissenters, are vehemently opposed. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE demands that the Council shall also be authorized forthwith to deal with the question of | this savage language: local option for Wales. He points out that the treatment of this question at Westminster afforded conclusive proof that the British Parliament is out of ests of Welshmen, and too preoccupied with imperial affairs to give adequate attention to Welsh requirements. He directs attention to the fact that although the Welsh representatives at St. Stephen's are five to one in favor of local option, yet the bill permitting local option in Wales never got, beyond a second reading in Parliament. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, for his part, can see no reason why the Welsh National Council should not dispose of all bills and provisional orders relating to Wales which do not affect interests of imperial or very great importance. He reminds his fellow members of the House of Commons that the committee which sat upon the bill providing a special procedure

If, as is expected by almost all observers of the drift of opinion in Great Britain, the Liberals shall have a majority in buy no sugar except that made from the next House of Commons, it is almost certain that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, who has made himself a power in Parliament and has welded the Welsh members into a phalanx, will become a memboms, but here also we fail wofully in our ber of the Government. In that event he will undoubtedly maintain that, since not only the immediate and direct in-Again, the Boletin says: "We are ask- even the Unionists have granted to Wales come to the city treasury from this ing, claiming a right, demanding the a National Council, the least that the payment of a debt." "We are entitled to Liberals can do will be to add to its the use of the piers by the ocean carrying protection, a right so respectable that no powers. We may assume that a bill lines of steamships. by it to us without resorting remiodying such a demand would be

for private legislation affecting Wales,

though they reported against the meas-

ure, acknowledged that there was a

passed by a Liberal House of Commons, though it might be thrown out by the Lords. That the Liberals, twice committed to the cause of Irish Home Rule, would do at least as much for Ireland as for Wales, to which hitherto when in power they have conceded next to nothing, is unquestionable.

There can be no doubt that the Natains the germ of self-government. It must have suggested to Lord DUNRAVEN and his friends that feature in his Home Rule project which provided for the establishment at Dublin of an Irish financial council that should administer the appropriations made for the benefit of Ireland. His scheme also included the establishment of a local legislature at Dublin which should deal with strictly Irish affairs. As we have intimated, the programme advocated by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE contemplates a similar devolution of lawmaking powers to the Welsh National Council. It is well known that Scotland already has a Secretary of State who is concerned exclusively with est of the island, for an appropriation | Scottish affairs, and it is evident that from this representation of Scotland in the creation of a Scottish National Counaway, small sample packages distributed, | cil similar to the body already granted to Wales.

There are many indications that the old suggestion of "Home Rule all round" is beginning to be recognized as the true solution of the problem which confronts the overburdened British Parliament.

The Mission of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The most significant remark made by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his address to the Episcopal General Convention on Thursday was this:

"I am here by your courtesy, to learn, rather than to speak; to understand, if it may be, somewhat more clearly than before the practical working of such a convention-such a representative Church council, cierical and lay, as has, in its now triennial gatherings, served your Church so well for 120 years, and may appropriately be a model and a guide, in a large and general sense, for new departures of a similar sort in other branches of our

This is significant because the main motive of the Archbishop's visit to this country has been supposed to be a desire personally to observe and study working of an Episcopal Church the which is independent of the State, in view of the not improbable disestablishment of the Church of England in the comparatively near future.

The General Convention, meeting tri ennially, is representative of both the clergy and laity, and consists of two "houses," of Bishops and of "deputies." It is the highest legislative body of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The canons for the government of the Church are adopted by it.

In the Established Church of England there is no counterpart to it. In each of the two provinces into which the Church is divided there are "Convocations," but their power is almost wholly nominal merely. Since 1534 they have been subject to the Crown and to Parliament. Of themselves they have no legislative power. They are summoned at the King's mandate. The Convocation may make canons which bind the clergy, but only with the consent of the Crown. The King as head of the Church appoints or

an increasing school of the Anglican Church, of both the clergy and the laity, are resentful. They feel that the Church is outraged by being put under such subjection, and a main cause of the angry troubles in the establishment is this objection to the submission of conscience to State authority. Outside of the Church there is the standing opposition of Dissenters to an established Church, but if disestablishment comes, the forces contributing most powerfully to bring it about are likely to be within its own

ranks. In this country, of course, every Church is free to manage its own affairs lay down its own doctrines and make its own laws. The Archbishop of Canterbury will find that under that system there is more and healthier Church growth than in any country where there is connection between State and Church.

Parker and the Constitution in Alabama.

The Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN, Representative in Congress of the Fifth Alabama district, is reported to have used in a speech made at Tuskegee, Oct. 4,

"There they sat, ROOSEVELT and BOOKER, and if some Czoloosz or one of his kind had thrown a bomb under the table no great harm would have been done the country.

" If BOOKER WASHINGTON takes a hand in thi thing, it will be one time I will ask him to step out. will ask him to hands off, and you know we have way of influencing down here."

This report appeared in a special despatch to the Washington Post, a newspaper which will not be suspected of any intentional unfairness toward Southern politicians. We hope, however, that some bad joker has imposed upon our contemporary.

Still, there is nothing improbable in the despatch. Mr. HEFLIN may have been stimulated by the rustling of the laurels of Governor VARDAMAN of Mississippi and the Hon. BOB GLENN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of

North Carolina. Perhaps these judicious controversialists regard Judge PARKER as a dead duck, and so don't mind what they say.

The Piers and New York's Prosperity.

case made out for separate treatment No municipal question before the city authorities calls for more careful study than that brought up by the withdrawal of the International Mercantile Marine Company's offer for certain of the new North River piers. In deciding whether the city should lower the rates of rental in order to retain the patronage of the transatlantic steamship lines, the authorities must take into consideration source, but also the indirect result of

The subject is one requiring an expert

knowledge of the present conditions and tendencies affecting foreign commerce, not only at the port of New York, but at all the ports of the country. It must be borne in mind, also, that the opening of the Panama Canal, which may be expected at a date not far rethe dock improvements now contemtional Council granted to Wales con- plated by the city, will have an important influence on the future distribution of the commerce of the country.

The Two Candidates for Governor.

FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS was nominated for Governor of New York by the Republican State convention on Sept. 15. At the time of his nomination he occupied a political office. He had previous knowledge of the nomination that was coming to him. His business affairs were of such a character as not to prevent him from beginning at once a campaign to enlighten the people as to his personal fitness for the office to which he aspires. Yet in the time that has elapsed since his nomination he has remained in the shadow of his patron, an unimportant, unforceful, negligible and neglected figure, comparatively overshadowed and hidden by the men who surround him.

D. CADY HERRICK was nominated for Governor of New York by the Democratic State convention on Sept. 21. At the time of his nomination he occupied a judicial office. He had no foreknowledge of the honor that was to be bestowed upon him. His professional affairs and engagements demanded undivided attention and received it. And yet in the time that has elapsed since his nomination he has wound up his duties as a Judge, set his house in order, begun his campaign and impressed himself upon his fellow citizens as a man of energy, of character and of force. No individual or organizaton in the Democratic party overshadows or hides him. The men behind and about him play their parts, but he occupies the commanding position and stands out as the

A study of these two men and their characteristics as displayed in the eampaign should be made by every voter. Having made it, let the voter ask himself these questions: Which of the two in the Governor's chair would be Governor in fact as well as in name? Which of United States most needs. These and other them possesses initiative, independence of judgment and self-reliance in action? Which of them lacks these qualities?

Police Commissioner McApoo might try the effect of the new system of reprimands on those ornaments of his department who conceive it to be their duty to arrest persons whose sole offence lies in entering a duly licensed saloon for the purpose of obtaining refreshment.

Said a man of national importance.—Brooklyn

FANNING, P. C., for a ducat!

In national politics hereabouts, and apparently everywhere else in the North, verything is as quiet as a Quaker meeting. You can't get anybody excited. So 'tis good to look into the Hon. THOMAS TAG-GART'S Indianapolis Sentinel and hear things num. The first thing heard is a blood curdling hiss. Fly, fly! for yon is "The Track Tom is mighty of the Imperial Snake." lucky if he can make the Hoosier snakes wake up and crawl. Here is a compliment to a celebrated Illinois statesman: " Vlolent, vociferous and vulgar. In a paroxysm

Huzza, hooray! Good old talk, hot old stuff Altogether too little of it nowadays. Why, we can remember when a man needed no coal, wood or peat until after election He opened all the doors of his house and read his paper. One more cheering

"Think of such a fossilized survival of Silurian Rubbernecks vituperating anybody." What is going to happen if ROOSEVELT

elected? Consult our Hoosier friend, the Washington Democrat: " Most of the young men will very likely be sent ver to the Philippines to die of disease and come

Good old Indiana! Brave old Indiana!

It is not probable that the Democrats of Visconsin, when for the fourth time they nominated the author of "Peck's Bad Boy for Governor, could have foreseen the com plications into which their Republican prethren in the Badger State would be thrown. The local situation in Wisconsin has some features which must strongly appeal to PECK as a humorist, if his faculty of jocose appreciation survives his defeat by 50,000 when he was last a candidate for Governor.

The election statutes in Wisconsin, adopted in 1899 and since amended, were all devised by Republicans. They have been in unrestricted control of the Legislature for many years. All the higher executive officers are Republicans. The electoral laws of Wisconsin have been applauded as, in the phrase of party platform, "blazing the way" to electoral, primary and caucus reform for the whole country.

Upon the first practical and serious test of their efficiency, the Supreme Court, by a divided vote, has sustained one of the Republican factions in a decision which Senator SPOONER, one of the ablest Constitutional lawyers in the United States and the recognized leader in Wisconsin of the Stalwart or anti-La Follette faction, is quoted as saying does not decide the merits of the Republican case, but merely defines the power of the State central committee to decide disputes.

The decision of the court leaves two Republican State tickets in the field, with most unusual provision as to Presidential electors, namely, that these electors cannot concurrently remain on the two Republican tickets, even though both factions of Republicans of Wisconsin are insistent that they shall remain.

The Length of Carl Schurz's Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am smitten with vast admiration of your review of the recent letter of Carl Schurz. Estimating it by its length feet is, so far as I have been able to discover a unique method as applied so such productions Nor have I any criticism to offer upon the applica But will you quench the burning curiosit; of an inquiring mind by telling me how you arrived at the result? There are others who would WARD CRUIKSHANK. NEW YORK, Oct. 6. Try it with a theodolite and a table of log-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-S/r: If the man of thirty or thirty-five will remain tolerant of new ideas and keep familiar with the new and up to date methods of the youngsters of twenty-five who are at his beels, he will not have to take a back seat at 40, nor at 50 either.

The trouble with the average forty-year-old i at he iscrusty. "As a man thinketh.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.

The United States Government has no reciprocity treaties with Mexico or with the Central American States. Yet, without such aids to our commerce, and solely as the result of American commercial activity and an encouraging development of those moved from that of the completion of countries, our sales in the region lying between the Rio Grande and the Chagres river show a gratifying increase. appears in the statement of exports for the first eight months of the present calendar year, in comparison with the exports for the same period in the preceding years. Our sales to Mexico for those period

have been as follows: \$27,761,827 \$30,365,768

\$27,327,273 The records for the Central American States appear thus: 1902.

\$4,633,915

\$7.552.545

\$5,026,979

This statement requires modification. The figures for 1904 include Panama as a buyer of \$1,500,386. Prior to Jan. 1, 1904, the purchases of that area were included in our exports to Colombia. As a very considerable increase in our trade with Panama has resulted from the new conditions and new relationship, we may, for our purposes here, exclude the trade of that country. That would leave the sales of 1904 to the six remaining States as \$6.052,159, and bring them into a proper comparison with the preceding years. This is a 20 per cent. increase over 1902, and a 31 per cent. in-

crease over 1903. A few lines of merchandise show a falling off. This may be illustrated thus:

Agricultural implements \$19.980 19,119 15.512 The general list, however, shows a good increase in some lines and a remarkable advance in other lines. The gratifying feature appears particularly in the fact of improving sales in miscellaneous rather than in special articles. This is shown by the following items taken from the list:

1902.	1903.	1904.
Books, maps and other		
printed matter \$13,728	\$11,874	\$49,150
Breadstuffs 24,264	23,924	82,009
Wheat flour	602,387	918,825
Passenger and freight	-	
cars 27,792	83,000	117,602
Locomotives 14.450	6,000	52,540
Cotton cloth	580,989	888,919
Scientific and electrical		
apparatus 41,019	38,299	121,451
Steel 7,478	19,064	91,187
Builders' tools and hard-		
ware 80,109	76,555	139,995
Sewing machines 17,652	29,789	61,787
Leather 40,863	42,441	84,222
Boots and shoes 69,366	77,245	163,305
Refined oil106,604	134,493	203,199
Lumber	63,984	159,477
This is the kind of impo	rt list th	hat the

lines which might be quoted mean busy hands and humming wheels. They touch scores of distinct lines of industry, and hundreds of mills and factories. mean a home market for the farmers. In a similar way, our trade with South America for the same eight months shows an advance from \$24,987,918 in 1902 to \$33,358,464

All this goes to support the argument frequently advanced in the columns of THE Sun, that if American business men want foreign business they can have it by going out and getting it in a business way.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH. The Cotton-Grewing Capacity of the States—Italian Immigration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Referring to the editorial of Oct. 6, "The South Capable of Supplying the World's Demand for Cotton," it is gratifying to have THE SUN concur with the conclusions of Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, that as fast as the needs of mankind may demand. this necessary article at a reasonable price. You refer in the editorial to improved methods of agriculture. In my opinion the South has not yet awakened to the great benefits to be derived from the application of scientific methods to agriculture. In a re-cent visit to a friend in North Carolina who the owner of several large cotton plantations, I saw four acres of ordinary cotton land from which eight bales of cotton had been gathered. This farmer, a man of culture and of scientific attainment, assured me (and it seemed unnecessary to emphasize it, since the lemonstration has been made) that the arable land at present cultivated could by such methods be made to produce double the present yield of cotton, namely, 24,000,000

Bearing this in mind, and appreciating the fact that probably not one-half of the land in the South is at present cleared and cultivated, it is easy to conclude that many ages must elapse before the demand could possibly go beyond the supply from the Southern sec-

tion of the United States.

In the immediate future I believe the most urgent need of the South is immigration, and that the Italians of middle and northern Italy will furnish ideal laborers and citizens. The climatic conditions there and in the cotton pelt are about the same, and the laborers in that part of Italy are chiefly farmers. are intelligent, sober, industrious and frugal and would quickly learn the methods of cot on cultivation. If Mr. Edmonds, who has done and is doing

much for the cotton States, will undertake this great problem, the awakening enter-prise of the people of that section will aid in JOHN A. WYETH. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Two Criticisms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On your editorial page this morning I notice what appears to me to be two errors—one of statement and one of language. editorial "1900 and 1901" contains the

statement that "in 1900 the total of the popular vote was slightly less than in 1896." So far as I have been able to learn, the popular vote of 1900 exceeded that of 1896, although by only a few thousands comparatively In the editorial "Don't Write Your Indignatio

on the Ballet" you use the word "disenfranchise."
Why that second syllable? I have no dictionary
at hand, but I doubt if there is such a word as "disenfranchise." At any rate, "disfranchise" is shorter WEST NEW BRIGHTON, Oct. 6.

as to the poll of the two great parties, which was slightly less in 1900 than in 1896. The total poll, including all parties and the tering votes, was 18,023,378 in 1896 and 13,-961,586 in 1900, or slightly more, only 38,188, in spite of the increase in the number of citizens between the two elections.

The statement in THE SUN referred to was

The Bryan poll fell off 144,792 in 1900 as compared with 1896, but the McKinley poll increased by 103,144. The explanation of the Bryan diminution in 1900 is that there was a falling off from 1896 in the votes cast in the eleven States of the old Confederacy of 516,-495. The poil for Bryan in those States was less in 1900 than 1896 by 276,606. Disfranchise and disenfranchise have the

same meaning. Disfranchise is better.

The Gold Piece in the Plate. From the Detroit Tribune. It is reported by an louis county paper that

the recent church collection included a five-dollar gold place and a notice was published that in case was contributed by mistake the contributor was to call and get it back. It is unworthly hinted that the publication was for the purpose of ascertaining whether the donor really was generous or to be known for a mean, stingy cuss who intended to give only a cent.

Peace and Ear Trampets. From the Boston Record. The number of gray beards, false fronts. and ear trumpets to

REPUBLICANS ON ODELLISM. The Citizens' Movement as Viewed Out-

side of the State of New York. From the Burlington Daily News. For President: THEODORE ROOSEVELT of New York. For Vice-President: CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS of Indiana.

It has been apparent for a long time that Odell has been working for personal control of the Republican party in New York. To this end he has bent every endeavor, even forcing measures into law which would help him to attain his purpose. When he got to a point where he felt secure he kicked his nefactor, Platt, out at the back door, took full charge of the party and made himself

chairman of the organization.

The Democracy charges Odell with graft and with the use of the State machinery for his own personal ends. There is probably more or less truth in these charges, certainly in the latter. The scandal of the Governor of the imperial State of New York electing himself chairman of a political party and running it while he is Governor, should of itself defeat all his political purposes. That in itself is sufficient to turn decent men from als candidate, no matter how clean the candidate personally is. THE SUN is the leader in the fight against the Governor-Chairman, as it calls Odell, and its wide influence will go a long way toward defeating Odeli's personal candidate. There are always more independent Republicans than Democrats, and we expect to see Higgins defeated.

On the other hand, all the information we can get from New York points strongly to a safe majority for Roosevelt. We there-State and Higgins to be defeated.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

A Murdered Man's Father Writes About

the Leaden Heel of Justice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the news item from Columbia, S. C., reporting the lynching of the white man, Morrison, who shot a man because he would not give "condemned lynching as a blot on our civilization." He added: "Even in cases of assault punishment by death could and would be meted out by the courts. It is time the good people of the State should rise up and call a halt."

I claim that the stigma does not attach to the mob that does the lynching so much as it does to the laws and the courts which encourage delay in meting out justice to the guilty. It is time that the people should "rise up and call a halt," but not so much against lynching as the way the laws are administered. When people learn that they can get prompt justice in the courts lynching will cease. The people have seen so many cases of the law's delay and the murderer finally going free that when they see a murder com-mitted before their very eyes it is hardly worth while to appeal to them to be calm and

allow the law to take its course."

This is particularly true in South Carolina. When Senator Tillman's nephew shot down the defenceless editor, Gonzales, he was tried by a jury of his peers and exonerated. Further

the defenceless editor, Gonzales, he was tried by a jury of his peers and exonerated. Further back in history we have the example of one of South Carolina's most famous statesmen shooting down his daughter's music teacher—a very worthy young man—because when she exhibited a love for him he presumed to respond to her charms.

Coming nearer home, we have the case of a prominent citizen killing in cold blood a man who was unarmed. After the murderer was fairly convicted, and the gallows was erected to carry out the sentence of death, a certain Judge found some reason for setting him free. It cost the young man's father over \$150,000 to accomplish this. Shortly after this the Judge was able to purchase an expensive city house and a place in the country. Then there is the case of Albert Patrick, who is still hoping to be set free through the liberal use of his money, after being convicted long age for the murder of aged Mr. Rice.

To come still nearer home: My son was murdered in the Adirondacks Sept. 19, 1903—over a year ago. All the circumstances point very strongly toward a certain citizen of the Adirondacks. He was away from home the day of the murder, and the day before was seen near the property with a rifle over his shoulder. One man who was driving along the road saw him crouched down behind a stone wall with his rifle, watching those who drove by. It was quite generally known that my son was expected to go by that place on that day on his way to take title to a certain piece of land which this man was eager to secure. A detective from New York found a trail leading from the scene of the shooting to the man's camp. The rifle he used carried the same size ball as the one that day and the same size ball as the one that assed the

a trail leading from the scene of the shooting to the man's camp. The rife he used carried the same size ball as the one that caused the death. Several persons had heard this man make threats that he would kill my son, who was buying all the land he could in order to preserve the forests and thereby protect the water supply, while this man and his class wanted to despoil the forests for gain. This man was auxious to purchase the land that my son had an option on, so as not to have his lumbering operations interfered with. The witnesses in the case are all afraid of the suspect.

The witnesses in the case are all afraid of the suspect.

As time wears on they are quite willing to forget what they have seen and heard, even to the extent of perjuring themselves, saying that they did not see or hear things they were willing to swear to at the time of the murder. An assistant District Attorney of a county adjoining the one in which the murder was committed has said: "There is much stronger circumstantial evidence in this case than there was in the Howard Burt murder case, and yet he was convicted of murder."

In the face of all these facts the State has done nothing. The county did not offer a reward, and the Grand Jury has not indicted the suspect. The county collected taxes from my son to help pay the officials for enforcing the laws, and they have shown little or no interest in bringing the murderer to justice. My son was shot by a citizen of the Adirondacks, and the other citizens seem to approve of his deed, as they have done nothing

Adirondacks, and the other citizens seem to approve of his deed, as they have done nothing to force the officials to act.

If at the time of the murder those on my son's estate had apprehended the murderer and lynched him a great hue and cry would have been made, as in the case of the Morrison tynching referred to above, about allowing the law to "take its course," and yet in many cases there does not seem to be any other way cases there does not seem to be any other way o secure justice.
I say again: Blame the law and the admin-stration of it more, and the lynchers less.
New York, Oct. 6. Henry Dexter.

Women in Business. From Salesmanship

Unquestionably more women of capability and nielligence look upon salesmanship as a life work than was the case ten or even five years ago. A visit to any one of the better class of stores is suffi-cient to prove this to the satisfaction of even the casual observer. One does not get the impression that the selesgirl is simply working at a small salary until she can marry or find some other employment, but one sees thoughtful saleswomen, who are trying to make their occupations worth something, who intend to sell goods as a business and not as a transient occupation The result is that they get better pay than before,

and many of them are earning better salaries than they could in any other way. The discrimination between men and women in salaries becomes less and less, for the modern tendency is to regulate the neration by the work done, without reference to who does it. Many women as heads of departments get good

salaries, and it is no uncommon thing to see a woman of fifty years or more in these positions.

Senator Dubois's Presence of Mind.

From the Saturday Evening Post.
Senstor Dubois of Idaho, during the days when he was practising law in Boise City, was on a cer-tain occasion sternly reprimanded by the Judge of a court in that city because of alleged contempt court, and in addition was fined in the sun The next day, according to a custom followed

in the Idaho courts, the Judge called upon Mr Dubols to occupy the bench for him during the Dubols to occupy the bench for him during the transaction of some comparatively unimportant business. After the Judge's departure from the court room Mr. Dubois exhibited an instance of that remarkable presence of mind for which he has ever been noted. The future Senator said to the clerk of the court:

ning to the records of this court for yester day, Mr. Clerk, you will observe recorded a fine of \$50 against one Prederick T. Dubois. You will kindly make a note to the effect that such fine ha been remitted by order of the court.

Subterrapean Sunshine From Modern Mexico for Criober.

North of the Tropic of Cancer the sun's rays never penetrate to the bottom of a deep mining shaft. out south of the Tropic there is at least one day in the year when the sun at poon will shine to th bottom of the very deepest mining shaft in case it is perpendicular. In Sombrerete, Mexico, there is of the peace congress is probably greater than has been witnessed before at any other gathering in shaft that the sun reached the bottom of on June

BEAR AND LEOPARD FIGHT. Indian Story of Struggle Between the

From the Amerita Basar Petrika. A Gujar was grazing his buffaloes in the Kangra Valley about sunset, when suddenly a couple of bears put in an appearance, one a monster the other about half grown. They started stalking one of the buffaloes that was somewhat separated from the others. He never thought they would be able to kil it, so lay low and watched their opera-

They approached from different direction At first the buffalo seemed to think it great sport, and chased them when they came too near him. All this time the big bear used now and then to run up to the little one and appeared to be giving him directions how to proceed. The little one gradually drew the buffalo toward a drop of about fifty feet. When the buffalo again made a rush at it the big bear, seeing his opportunity made a rus from behind, and over went the buffalo, breaking its neck at the bottom. The little bear was first on the carcasa.

and thought he was going to have his share,

but the big bear coming up gave him a couple of cuffs on the head and drove him away. The Gujar was horrorstruck, but wishing for revenge, drove the other animals home and set out in quest of the local "shikari." By this time the moon was shining brightly, of the scene of the encounter they heard of the scene of the encounter they heard great growling and roaring going on, and thought that the young bear had returned for his share, instead of which they say a large leopard and the bear at it tooth and nail. The sight was such an uncommon one that they waited within striking distance, the "shikari" knowing that he could take his shot whenever he liked as one or other animal was sure to return to the kill. After a time the leopard, feeling he was getting the worst of it, gave a huge growl and foxlike seemed to subside as if dead. The bear sniffed at his enemy long and lovingly, and after giving him a few more blows with his paws proceeded to enjoy the repast from which had been disturbed. Before the men could recover from their astonishment the leopard was up and on the bear's back, when, taking him at a disadvantage he soon turned him over and got him by the throat. Then there was a regular rough and tumble for some minutes, but the bear could not free himself from the leopard, who clung like a leech to his throat, sucking away his life blood.

At last the bear fell dead, and as the leopard rose the "shikari" gave him a bullet behind the shoulder, rolling him over dead. Then arose a dispute, as the "shikari" claimed both skins with a view to the Government reward of 8 rupees for each, 16 rupees in all. So it was finally agreed that they should return in the morning, but the Gujar set a friend at work in the night, so when they returned at day, break the bodies were there but the bear had been carefully skinned. The Gujar and 'shikari' at once went away and filed civil suits against each other, and this weighty case is now in court. great growling and roaring going on, and

How an African Black Became Rich. From the London Daily Mail.

A British cruiser swooped down on a slaver off the West Coast of Africa, the human cargo was set ashore, and among the "pickaninnies" saved was a little boy whom the missionaries christened Richard Blaize. This happened many years ago, and yesterday Mr. R. B. Blaize died at Lagos, a millionaties a great philanthopole and an honor, a millionaire, a great philanthropist and an honored citizen of the Empire.

It was to Sierra Leone that the released slave

child was taken, and a missionary society adopting him, he was educated in the Christian faith, and later entered the printing department at Lagos, in which he rose to be head printer. But the great Manchester trade that is done on

the West Coast claimed him, and beginning in a carefully noting the designs which were mostly affected by the natives in their own weaving sheds, he registered the native patterns, and soon secure large trade in Manchester goods bearing the favorite designs.
"I have never met a keener man of business,

said a West African trader who had intimate bust ness relations with the native magnate. "Ills business methods were excellent and up to date: his correspondence was always couched in the most perfect English: and looking at the handwriting one would have imagined he was a hard headed unimaginative merchant who had never left his Liverpool or London office."

Mr. Blatze was several times offered a seat the Legislative Council, but declined, owing to an unfortunate impediment in his speech which he thought would prevent him taking part in the debates. It Was Another Little Boy. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The great actor, Ermete Novelli, now in South America, has a son who lives in Plorence, to whom in haste to let his father know that he had made in haste to let his father know that he had made him a grandfather, telegraphed: "Ermete Novelli, Buenos Ayres: Boy. Enrico." Several hours later he was called to the telegraph office, where the fol-lowing conversation took place: "You know we could not let your despatch pass."

"Not let it pass! But why, if you please?
"You know you said it was a boy——" "And if I did, what then? Is it not true?" "Weil, that is what we do not know get. What! are you crasy? I know it." "Well, anyway, public order demands that it ould not be made public." "Made public! Am I making it public by tele-

graphing to my father? And, in any case, what has the birth of my son got to do with public order. Excuse me, have you all taken leave of your senses? "Your son," gasped the other; "we thought you

Order That Didn't Affect Gen. Chaffee. From the Washington Star

It is not known whether it is a joke on Lieut. Gen. Chaffee or not. While he was in the Far West this summer, inspecting army posts, the order issued during the Spanish war, requiring officers on duty in the War Department to wear their unforms during office hours, was rescinded, and since then the wearing of uniforms at the War Depart ment has been abandoned.

That is, it has with one important exception The exception is Gen. Chaffee, the ranking officer of the army, who appears at his desk every day in his military attire, including the three stars on each shoulder, indicating his rank. Either toes not know of the latest order on the subject or he does not care. Naturally, none of his subordinates feel called on to suggest a change, that Gen. Chaffee continues the only man in uniform in the War Department

Fendal Dues in Mecklenburg

From the St. James's Gazette.
The people of Mecklenburg Schwerin will have to provide their Princess, who is to marry the German Crown Prince, with a trousseau. The good folk were pleased to hear of the engagement, but their joy has been somewhat diminished by the ill judged action of the Grand Duke in enforcing the provisions of an ancient statute dating from the sixteenth century. This medieval law requires that whenever a Princess of the grand ducal house marries a special tax shall be levied on the whole

The Grand Duke has now ordered this tax to be collected, and the Mecklenburgers resent the im-post. They have no Legislature in which they can voice their grievance, for Mecklenburg shares with Russia and Turkey the distinction of being one of the three European countries that possess no Con-

Georgia Girls Form a New Club. Lexington Correspondence Philadelphia Reco

Recently haif a dozen pretty Georgia girls dis-cussed kissing from various standpoints, and decided that it is a silly and unsanitary practi-Accordingly they organized as the Anil-Kissing Club and adopted a constitution, which provides. among other things: Each member shall sign the following pledge with her own blood secured from her own lips:

I pledge myself to never kiss any one except

mother, brothers, sisters, husband I pledge myself, furthermore, to never kiss my betrothed until I become his wife.

From the Gentlewoman.

The entente cordiale, and no mistake! At a restaurant in Paris the other day I noticed upon the menu at the restaurant where I was diring, these two words, "Le Dundee." At the witching moment the waiter advanced with a smile of sur pressed triumph. "Le Dundi," he murmured sinuatingly, and helped me to two large table-spoonfuls of my old friend, Scotch marmalade. Puerybody in Parts to-day cats marmalade at dinner, and in place of a sweet, without bread.

Capacity. Knicker-How big is your auto? Booker-Five horse-power running and fifty